

British Labor To Withdraw From Cabinet

Votes by Large Majority to Carry Out Pre-War Threat

New Parliament To Be Called Nov. 25

King Will Prorogue Present Houses Next Week, Law Announces

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Labor party, at a conference to-day, decided by a large majority to withdraw its members from the Cabinet at the close of the present Parliament.

A proclamation will be issued on November 25 summoning a new Parliament. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and government spokesman, announced in the House of Commons to-day. Nominations will be made on December 4 and voting will take place on December 11. The date for the counting of the ballots will depend on a bill now before Parliament. If this bill passes without amendment the counting can be postponed until December 28.

Adjournment Due Shortly

Prorogation of Parliament will take place on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, at the latest. On Monday an address will be presented to the King and moved in both houses of Parliament in regard to the war, and after the house assemblies on Tuesday an adjournment will be taken to the Royal Gallery, where the King will receive the members of both houses.

Premier Lloyd George, in an address yesterday before the representatives of the employers' associations and trades unions of the principal industries of the country, declared that the government wished to have the assistance and advice of the employers' associations and trades unions as to the course which should be adopted to make provision for the carrying out of the pledges given by the government in 1915.

At that time the unions were requested to relax during the period of the war certain union practices and customs.

Provision must be made, he said, for conditions which are now arising in connection with wages, owing to the fact that with the change over from munitions work to private work the rate of wages which had been fixed by awards and orders under the munitions war act would cease to have effect.

Pledges To Be Met

The government, he declared, intended that the pledges given would be carried out. It was the policy of the government, with the help, the assent of the employers' and work people's associations, to provide that during the immediate transition period the present level of wages, due to the high cost of living, should be maintained for at least a period of six months unaltered by agreement between the trade parties concerned or by reference to an independent tribunal.

Later a consultative committee was appointed by the employers' and work people's representatives, in accordance with the suggestion made by the government that there should be a joint discussion of the subject and that it should be dealt with immediately.

2,532 U. S. Men Gain Freedom by Truce

Germany Immediately Releases Americans Taken Up to Nov. 1

PARIS, Nov. 13. (By The Associated Press).—More than 2,532 American prisoners in German camps were released immediately by the signing of

Pershing Decorates Foch With U. S. Military Medal

"I Will Wear It With Pleasure and Pride," Says Generalissimo, Praising Valor of Americans—Two Clasp Hands in Token of Friendship of Nations

SENLEIS, Nov. 12.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, to-day conferred upon Marshal Foch, the commander in chief of the Allied armies, the American Distinguished Service Medal. The presentation was made in the name of President Wilson at the villa where Marshal Foch has his headquarters, and was an impressive ceremony.

A guard of honor was drawn up at headquarters, and trumpeters blew a fanfare as Marshal Foch, with General Pershing on his right, took position a few paces in front of the guard. General Pershing, addressing the generalissimo, said:

"The Congress of the United States has created this medal to be conferred upon those who have rendered distinguished service to our country. President Wilson has directed me to present to you the first of these medals, in the name of the United States Government and the American army, as an expression of their admiration and their confidence. It is a token of the gratitude of the American people for your achievements and for the great services you have rendered to our army. I am very happy to have been given the honor of presenting this medal to you."

The Hand of Friendship
General Pershing then pinned the medal on Marshal Foch's breast, and the two stood with their hands clasped as the trumpets sounded once more.

In accepting the decoration, Marshal Foch said:

"I will wear this medal with pleasure and pride, in days of triumph, as well as in dark and critical hours. I will never forget the tragic day last March when General Pershing put at my disposal, without restriction, all the resources of the American army. The success won in the hard fighting by the American army is the consequence of the excellent conception, command and organization of the American General Staff and the irreducible will to win of the American troops. The name 'Meuse' may be inscribed proudly upon the American flag."

"I want to say to you that I shall

the German armistice, according to the latest figures prepared by the American Red Cross in Switzerland.

This number includes all the Americans captured to November 1. It is estimated that only a few hundred more Americans were captured after that date.

Of the total number of prisoners to be released, 2,390 are army men, twelve are from the navy and 140 are civilians. In the camps were 341 army officers and 2,139 non-commissioned officers and privates and three naval officers and nine sailors.

Germans Lost Hope In July, Emery Says

Wilson Liked Better Than Kaiser Among Latter's Own People

The masses in Germany learned more than a month ago to regard President Wilson as a better friend than the former Kaiser, according to Professor H. C. Emery, who has just returned to the United States, after two years in Germany and Russia.

Professor Emery went abroad in September, 1916, as representative of the New York Guaranty Trust Company, was taken prisoner by the Germans in the Island Islands, Finland, on March 10, spent a month in the German military prison camp at Tschel, and later was allowed the freedom of Berlin. He was restored to liberty a month ago because, he believes, his captors expected him to carry home a story of Germany's internal reform.

He said that as early as last July the average German began to realize the falsity of the country's position in the world, and to turn against the Hohenzollerns and militarists. Financial and business leaders had reached a point where they were glad to accept defeat, even humiliation, if they could be assured that the nation could escape a trade boycott after the war," he added.

"Previously the people had begun to feel that the United States had been brought into the war by German double dealing. President Wilson suddenly loomed to a disillusioned nation as the one

never forget that day when, stirred by a generous impulse, you came and placed at my disposal the entire resources of your army. To-day we have gained the greatest battle in history and saved the most sacred cause—the liberty of the world.

"An important part is due to the action undertaken and well carried through by the American army upon the two banks of the Meuse. For the last two months the American army has fought in a most difficult region a fierce and ceaseless battle. The complete success of this struggle is due to the fine qualities displayed by all.

Evoked Ardent Admiration
"I do not forget the breadth and clearness of conception on the part of the general, the method and ability on the part of the staffs and the ceaseless energy and indomitable courage of the men. Nor do I forget that at the moment when this vital battle was being fought by your principal forces the armies of their allies on other fighting fronts, where they conducted evoked the ardent admiration of us."

General, I thank you with all my heart for the aid you have brought us. For all time the words 'la Meuse' can be borne with merited pride upon the standards of the American army. I will keep in my heart the recollection of those great hours, often very difficult but now crowned with glory, during which we fought together for liberty, justice and civilization."

French Deputies Pay Tribute to Clemenceau And to Marshal Foch

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The army committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the addition disjoined yesterday from the resolution of homage to the French armies, Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau, in the following form for introduction later in the chamber:

"President Wilson and the American nation and the Allied nations and the chiefs of state at their heads have deserved well of humanity."

man who had dealt with the world in a fair, straightforward manner."

Professor Emery told of the scarcity of necessities in Germany and of the prohibitive prices placed on almost all commodities. As one German summed up his troubles: "I used to change my shirt every day and a 100-mark bill every week. Now I change a 100-mark bill every day and my shirt once a week."

Yanks Freed by Huns Arrive in Own Lines

Russians, Poles and Italians Also Reach American Front in France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 14. (By The Associated Press) (7:15 p. m.).—Twenty Americans taken prisoner by the Germans recently were freed late to-day and reached the American lines opposite the First Army.

Preparations begun by the enemy several days ago to withdraw in force, now are becoming effective. Great railroad activity is reported at Metz and other railroad junctions.

The advance guard of several hundred Russian, Polish and Italian soldiers freed by the Germans in Lorraine reached the American lines in the region of St. Hilaire to-day. The first group numbered 45.

They said they were released several days ago, the Germans telling them to start for the American lines immediately. The released prisoners were attired principally in German uniforms. They expressed the opinion that the Germans had set them free so as to be rid of them during preparations for moving northward.

The arrivals were taken in charge by American officers and furnished with additional clothing and plenty of food.

German Austria Under State Council Control

This Body Will Rule Until Constituent Assembly Drafts Constitution

BASEL, Nov. 12.—All the imperial power in German Austria has passed to the State Council, which will retain that power until a constituent assembly has definitely established a constitution, declares a resolution adopted by the State Council at Vienna. The constituent assembly will be elected in January.

The resolution describes German Austria as a democratic republic and an integral part of the German republic.

Danes Seek Schleswig

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.—North Schleswig newspapers are publishing an appeal signed by 302 Danish associations demanding that Germany at the peace negotiations settle the North Schleswig question on the basis of the right of self-determination by all peoples.

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Yanks Freed From Prison in Austria Hoist "Old Glory"

People Join Liberated Americans in Cheering President Wilson

TRIESTE, Nov. 14. (By The Associated Press).—Italians still in Vienna recently were allowed to make a demonstration in the streets, say released prisoners arriving here. They waved the Italian tri-colors and cheered without molestation for the Italian victories.

A month ago such a proceeding undoubtedly would have caused a massacre. It is also related that Allied prisoners everywhere are permitted to walk in the streets in their uniforms. When they enter a public place the people invariably rise and salute them. When the American and British prisoners at Salzerbad left that camp they sold what remained of the food supplies they had received from home or from the Red Cross organizations to the local authorities for 25,000 crowns.

At the moment of departure from the internment camp some of the Americans hoisted the Stars and Stripes and the people cheered for President Wilson.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 14. (By The Associated Press).—G. D. McLeod, of Montreal, an aviator, and C. M. Young, of Des Moines, Iowa, who were taken prisoner by the Austrians during the Italian campaign, have reached the Italian lines.

"Horrible food conditions prevail in Austria," said McLeod to-day, "and it is quite possible that a million persons will die there this winter from lack of food, weakness and disease. The country is quiet now, but another Russia may grow out of the situation as soon as the troops returning from the front reach the end of the war has not brought relief."

Hoover to Sail To-morrow on The Olympic

Continued from page 1

for relief work. Great Britain and France, also, are expected to be able to divert some tonnage to this trade.

Mr. Hurley will be accompanied to Europe by John E. Barber, assistant to the chairman; Wilmer Bolling, assistant treasurer, and William F. Gibbs, of the Shipping Control Board.

Belgian People Confident

Baron de Cartier, the Belgian Minister, in a statement to-night relative to the action of President Wilson in placing Mr. Hoover in charge of America's contribution toward the feeding of Belgium, said it would give the Belgian people "a feeling of absolute confidence."

In reviewing the situation in which Belgium finds herself at the end of the war, Minister De Cartier said: "It must always be borne in mind that more than four million of our seven million people are destitute and to-day are subsisting in soup lines; that except for the garments provided through the Relief Commission, they have had no textiles for more than four years; that the whole clock of industry has been stopped and that the Germans have carted away to Germany all the machinery which they did not destroy in Belgium."

"They destroyed our railways, our mines and our canals. Never before has a country been reduced to such a plight as ours to-day, and never has a country had such friends."

Russia a Problem

Relief for the suffering millions in Bolshevik-controlled Central Russia furnishes a problem which the Allied and American governments have as yet been unable to solve. It is now regarded as practically certain that it will be impossible to get food to the 40,000,000 persons in this territory this winter. With food scarce and anarchy rampant, officials fear famine is inevitable and that the toll of death may reach grave figures.

In their efforts to find some way to aid these millions statements of the associated governments are working on the conviction that the Bolsheviks are not representative of the Russian people. As long as the Bolsheviks remain in power, however, it is admitted that there is little probability of getting even the very necessities of life to them.

"The way to Russia is through Germany," one official said to-day. "Until

Allies Press U. S. To Feed Germany, Though Still Enemy

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—While it has been apparent to the President, Mr. Hoover and other officials in touch with the world food situation that Europe would make heavy food demands on this country immediately following the cessation of hostilities, the magnitude of European requirements was not fully realized until the last few days. Now, in addition to the food required to feed the liberated populations of Allied territories, the United States has been called upon by the Inter-Allied Food Council to supply Germany and Austria, Holland and Switzerland with food.

Pressure on the United States to supply Germany with food is being exerted, it is understood, by both Great Britain and France. The President has received communications from Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau urging that the American government take immediate steps to answer the appeal of German officials for food, according to gossip in well informed circles.

The President shares the views of the British and French governments that heroic measures must be taken, if necessary, to supply not only the Allied peoples, but also neutrals and even Germany and Austria, at the earliest possible moment. Unless this is done, the President foresees an era of anarchy and disorganization in Europe which will greatly complicate the consummation of peace and may involve the expenditure of great sums to adequately police the affected territories.

High officials here see in the spread of Bolshevism one of the serious dangers of the next few months. Anarchy in Europe would result in such demoralization that the forthcoming discussions might become a veritable babel, with no hope of anything but an incomplete and unsatisfactory adjustment of the great questions to be presented.

Already the British government has moved to meet the situation. Food cargoes in British bottoms are moving from India, Australia and South America. The United States, within the last few days, has greatly increased its overseas food shipments to the military terminals in France, and the operations of the Belgian Relief Commission have been tremendously expanded. Some of the food from the United States will immediately be routed into Holland and Switzerland. It is understood that other supplies will be dispatched to Serbia, Austria and Bohemia.

The food situation in Germany is bad, officials of the Food Administration believe. The German government had food stores at the time of the armistice signing sufficient to feed the population on the very scanty war ration for a period of twelve months. By doubling this ration Germany could get on fairly well, it is said, for six months.

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England to Supply Germany With Fish; Restrictions Relax

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sir Albert H. Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, announced to-day that the first steps had been taken to relax prohibition on imports and exports.

"The Daily Express" is officially informed that the arrangements being made to supply the German people's most pressing need for food will not entail shortages for Allied nations.

Germany has already made known her immediate wants, and the Inter-Allied Food Council will decide what supplies should be allotted, first taking into consideration requirements of Allied and neutral peoples.

One of Germany's requests is for fish. Great Britain will be able to supply large quantities of herring and other pickled fish without deprivation. The Allied wheat reserves will not be lessened by Germany's need for bread, but there is no immediate prospect of white loaves in this country.

Peace to Bring End Of Food Administration

As soon as peace is signed the Fed-

Food Administration Will Go Out of Existence, in Opinion of Arthur Williams, Administrator for this City

Williams, administrator for this city, who returned yesterday from a conference with Herbert Hoover in Washington. Some of the ideas introduced by the administration will remain in operation, however, in the belief of Mr. Williams.

"The bulk of the extra cost of food products due to the war has been eliminated," said Mr. Williams. "There probably will be a steady improvement in regard to dealers charging only enough to cover the margins of profits approved by the board. There certainly should be more severe penalties imposed now upon persons found guilty of profiteering than before the armistice."

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